

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

\* \* \*

RUTH ANN STEDEFORD,

Plaintiff,

Case No. 2:14-cv-01429-JAD-PAL

V.

## WAL-MART STORES, INC.,

Defendant.

## ORDER

(Mot. Exclude Damages – Dkt. #19)

12 This matter is before the Court on Defendant Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.'s Emergency Motion  
13 to Exclude Untimely Disclosed Damages (Dkt. #19) filed June 18, 2015. This proceeding was  
14 referred to the undersigned pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A) and LR IB 1-3 and 1-9. The  
15 Court held a hearing on Defendant's Motion on July 28, 2015, at 10:30 AM. Present was  
16 counsel for Defendant, Brenda Entzminger, Esq., and counsel for Plaintiff, Jared Anderson, Esq.  
17 The Court has considered the Motion, Response by Plaintiff Ruth Ann Stedeford (Dkt. #24),  
18 filed June 30, 2015, Reply (Dkt. #25), filed July 10, 2015, and arguments of counsel at the  
19 hearing.

## I. BACKGROUND

21 The complaint in this case was filed in state court and removed September 3, 2014. It  
22 involves a slip-and-fall at a Wal-Mart Supercenter store in Pahrump, Nevada on December 11,  
23 2013. In the current motion, Wal-Mart seeks to exclude future medical expenses of \$116,924 to  
24 \$139,874, and future loss of wages and earning capacity in the amount of \$367,622 to \$628,396  
25 at trial for Plaintiff's failure to comply with her initial disclosure obligations under Rule  
26 26(a)(1)(A)(iii), and Rule 26(e). Specifically, Wal-Mart argues that Plaintiff did not timely  
27 disclose a computation of damages for future surgical treatment recommended by her treating  
28 physician, Dr. Dunn. Wal-Mart also argues Plaintiff did not timely disclose her future wage loss

1 and loss of earning capacity until the deadline for disclosing experts when Plaintiff disclosed the  
 2 opinions and report of vocational expert Linda Thornberg, and economic expert, Dr. Claureti.

3 Plaintiff opposes the motion arguing she timely disclosed her potential future loss of  
 4 earnings claim by providing information in her initial disclosures about her last job, hourly rate,  
 5 and statement she believed her injuries from the accident would interfere with her ability to  
 6 return to the job. She also provided detailed answers to interrogatories served November 24,  
 7 2014, supplementing her initial disclosures. Plaintiff argues that she timely disclosed the opinion  
 8 of Dr. Dunn who only recently opined that future surgery would be indicated as a result of her  
 9 December 2011 slip-and-fall at Wal-Mart. Plaintiff previously disclosed and provided discovery  
 10 concerning her March 2014 surgery, and disclosed that, whether or not she needed future surgery  
 11 or other treatment would depend on her recovery from that surgery.

12 **II. APPLICABLE LAW AND ANALYSIS FOR DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO EXCLUDE**

13 **A. Rule 26(a) – Initial Disclosures**

14 Rule 26(a)(1)(A) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure requires parties to make initial  
 15 disclosures “without awaiting a discovery request.” Rule 26(a)(1)(A)(iii) requires a plaintiff to  
 16 provide “a computation of each category of damages claim” and make documents or other  
 17 evidentiary material on which the computation was based available for inspection and copying.  
 18 According to the advisory committee note to Rule 26, this requirement is “the functional  
 19 equivalent of a standing Request for Production under Rule 34.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26 advisory  
 20 committee’s note to 1993 Amendment.

21 Rule 26(e)(1) requires a party making initial disclosures to “supplement or correct its  
 22 disclosures or responses . . . in a timely manner if the party learns that in some material respect  
 23 the disclosure or response is incomplete or incorrect, and that the additional or corrective  
 24 information has not otherwise been known to the other parties during the discovery process or in  
 25 writing.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(e)(1). The advisory committee’s note to the 1993 Amendment  
 26 indicate that “a major purpose” of the Rule 26(a) initial disclosure requirement “is to accelerate  
 27 the exchange of basic information about the case and to eliminate the paperwork involved in  
 28 requesting such information.” *Id.*

1           A party who fails to comply with its initial disclosure requirements and duty to timely  
 2 supplement or correct disclosures or responses may not use any information not disclosed or  
 3 supplemented “to supply evidence on a motion, at a hearing, or at trial, unless the failure was  
 4 substantially justified or is harmless.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 27(c)(1). *Yeti by Molly, Ltd. v. Deckers*  
 5 *Outdoor Corp.*, 259 F.3d 1101, 1106 (9th Cir. 2001). A party facing sanctions under Rule  
 6 37(c)(1) for failing to make its initial disclosures or timely supplement or correct incomplete or  
 7 incorrect responses bears the burden of establishing that its failure to disclose the required  
 8 information was substantially justified or is harmless. *Torres v. City of L.A.*, 548 F.3d 1197,  
 9 1213 (9th Cir. 2008).

10           **B.       Rule 26(a)(2)(B)**

11           Rule 26 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure requires parties to disclose the identity of  
 12 any person who may be used as an expert witness. Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(2)(B). Rule 37(c)  
 13 authorizes sanctions for a party’s failure to make disclosures or cooperate in discovery:

14           A party that without substantial justification fails to disclose  
 15 information required by Rule 26(a) or 26(e)(1), or to amend a prior  
 16 response to discovery as required by Rule 26(e)(2), is not, unless  
 17 such failure is harmless, permitted to use as evidence at a trial, at a  
 18 hearing, or on a motion any witness or information not so  
 19 disclosed.

20           Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(c)(1). Rule 37(a)(3) explicitly provides that an evasive or incomplete  
 21 disclosure, answer, or response to a discovery obligation “is to be treated as a failure to disclose,  
 22 answer, or respond.”

23           The district court also has discretion to exclude expert witnesses who have not been  
 24 timely disclosed in compliance with the court’s scheduling order. *Wong v. Regents of the*  
*25 University of California*, 410 F.3d 1052, 1062 (9th Cir. 2005). As the Ninth Circuit recognized,  
 26 courts enter scheduling orders “to permit the court and the parties to deal with cases in a  
 27 thorough and orderly manner, and they must be allowed to enforce them, unless there are good  
 28 reasons not to.” *Id.* Therefore, when a party fails to identify expert witnesses, and provide the  
 disclosures required by Rule 26(a)(2) in accordance with the court’s scheduling order, it causes a  
 “[d]isruption to the schedule of the court and other parties in that manner is not harmless.” *Id.*

1     See also *Quevedo v. Trans-Pacific Shipping, Inc.*, 143 F.3d 1255 (9th Cir. 1998) (affirming  
 2     exclusion of expert testimony when the expert was disclosed twenty days late and the expert  
 3     reports were six weeks late).

4                   **C.     Sanctions Under Rule 37**

5     Rule 37 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure authorizes a wide range of sanctions for a  
 6     party's failure to engage in discovery. The court has the authority under Rule 37(b) to impose  
 7     litigation-ending sanctions. The Rule authorizes sanctions for a party's failure to make  
 8     disclosures or cooperate in discovery. Rule 37(c)(1) provides, in relevant part:

9                   A party that without substantial justification fails to disclose information required  
 10    by Rule 26(a) or 26(e)(1), or to amend a prior response to discovery as required  
 11    by Rule 26(e)(2), is not, unless such failure is harmless, permitted to use as  
 12    evidence at a trial, at a hearing, or on a motion any witness or information not so  
 13    disclosed.

14    Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(c)(1). Rule 37 gives "teeth" to Rule 26's mandatory disclosure requirements  
 15    by forbidding the use at trial of any information that is not properly disclosed. *Ollier v.*  
 16    *Sweetwater Union High Sch. Dist.*, 768 F.3d 843, 861 (9th Cir. 2014). Rule 37(c)(1) is a "self-  
 17    executing, automatic" sanction designed to provide a strong inducement for disclosure.  
 18    *Goodman v. Staples The Office Superstore*, 644 F.3d 817, 827 (9th Cir. 2011). Rule 37(a)(3)  
 19    explicitly provides that an evasive or incomplete disclosure, answer, or response to a discovery  
 20    obligation "is to be treated as a failure to disclose, answer, or respond." *Id.* "The only  
 21    exceptions to Rule 37(c)(1)'s exclusion sanction apply if the failure to disclose is substantially  
 22    justified or harmless." *Goodman*, 644 F.3d at 827.

23    In the Ninth Circuit, district courts are given broad discretion in supervising the pretrial  
 24    phase of litigation. *Jeff D. v. Otter*, 643 F.3d 278, 289 (9th Cir. 2011); *Cont'l Lab. Products, Inc.*  
 25    *v. Medax Int'l, Inc.*, 195 F.R.D. 675, 677 (S.D. Cal. 2000). The Ninth Circuit gives "particularly  
 26    wide latitude to the district court's discretion to issue sanctions under Rule 37(c)(1)," which is "a  
 27    recognized broadening of the sanctioning power." *Ollier*, 768 F.3d at 859 (citing *Yeti by Molly,*  
 28    *Ltd. v. Deckers Outdoor Corp.*, 259 F.3d 1101, 1106 (9th Cir. 2001)). If full compliance with  
 29    Rule 26(a) is not made, Rule 37(c)(1) mandates some sanction, "the degree and severity of which

1 are within the discretion of the trial judge.” *Keener v. United States*, 181 F.R.D. 639, 641 (D.  
2 Mont. 1998).

3 **III. DECISION AND CONCLUSION**

4 Having reviewed and considered the moving and responsive papers, voluminous exhibits  
5 and arguments of counsel, the motion to exclude is denied. However, the court will extend the  
6 discovery plan and scheduling order deadlines to allow Wal-Mart an opportunity to designate its  
7 own vocational rehabilitation expert.

8 The Plaintiff provided initial disclosures that disclosed she believed the injuries sustained  
9 in the accident “have interfered with her ability to perform” her past work and that she believed  
10 she might have “a loss of work life in the future”. She stated she intended to return to the work  
11 force in 2017 when her youngest child was in middle school and provided her own calculation of  
12 her future wage loss based on her last rate of pay and asserted intention to work from age 54 to  
13 74.

14 Additionally, Plaintiff provided detailed answers to interrogatories November 24, 2014,  
15 indicating that she had been employed between 1992 and 2005, when she left the workforce to  
16 care for her special-needs children. Her answers to interrogatories indicated that it was her  
17 intention to return to the workforce in 2017, once her youngest child was in middle school. She  
18 provided detailed information about what she was making, her job duties, and why she believed  
19 the physical limitations she suffered as a result of the slip-and-fall at Wal-Mart would preclude  
20 her from future employment.

21 Plaintiff also provided information in her initial disclosures that she had cervical fusion  
22 surgery in March 2014, and that no additional surgeries had been recommended at the time of  
23 her disclosures. She specifically indicated that whether she would have any future medical  
24 damages would depend on how well she recovered from her surgery. Plaintiff was deposed  
25 December 18, 2014, and fully disclosed her current medical condition, her ongoing treatment  
26 with Dr. Dunn and the fact that she believed her medical condition had deteriorated in the last  
27 two months. She was questioned about her lost wages/lost earning capacity damages.

1       Dr. Dunn did not opine that Plaintiff was a candidate for a future cervical fusion until  
2 March 17, 2015. Counsel for Plaintiff represented, and the court found him credible, that  
3 counsel did not learn of this opinion until Dr. Dunn's office forwarded his report on April 22,  
4 2015, the same date that Dr. Dunn was deposed. Dr. Dunn was questioned about his report and  
5 opinion that Plaintiff needed future surgery. Dr. Dunn's opinions and report were provided to  
6 Wal-Mart's independent medical examiner and expert, Dr. McIntyre, who reviewed the report,  
7 and timely submitted an expert report indicating Dr. Dunn's opinions did not alter his own  
8 opinion. Dr. McIntyre's report opined that Plaintiff's first surgery was not needed as a result to  
9 the Wal-Mart slip-and-fall, and opined that the second surgery, therefore, was also not indicated.

10       At oral argument counsel for Wal-Mart strenuously argued that Wal-Mart would have  
11 conducted discovery differently and would have retained its own vocational rehabilitation expert  
12 in its case-in-chief if it had known that Plaintiff's lost wage/lost earning capacity claims were  
13 based on expert opinion as opposed to her own calculation of her future intentions and  
14 mathematical computation of damages.

15       Counsel for Wal-Mart also argued that it would have conducted more intensive discovery  
16 on Plaintiff's medical history and prior treatment if it had known earlier in the litigation that the  
17 future surgery would be recommended. Wal-Mart had every opportunity to conduct discovery  
18 on Plaintiff's prior medical treatment, if any, related to the injuries claimed in this case. Wal-  
19 Mart was aware Plaintiff was still treating and that she believed her condition had deteriorated in  
20 the two months preceding her deposition. Wal-Mart therefore had ample opportunity to question  
21 Plaintiff about any past medical conditions and ample time to request any additional medical  
22 records before the expert disclosure deadline. Plaintiff disclosed Dr. Dunn's opinion about the  
23 potential for future surgery the same day counsel for Plaintiff learned about it. Nothing in the  
24 record suggests that Plaintiff herself was aware of Dr. Dunn's opinion regarding future surgery  
25 earlier than her counsel. It appears from the exhibits and excerpts of testimony attached to the  
26 papers that Dr. Dunn ordered an MRI, CT and EKG during Plaintiff's last visit with him in  
27 March 2015 before reaching his opinion. Additionally, Dr. Dunn's opinion did not alter the  
28 opinion of Wal-Mart's expert, or result in Dr. McIntyre requesting any further information of

1 evaluation of the Plaintiff. Under the circumstances in this record the court finds Plaintiff did  
 2 not fail to comply with her Rule 26(a) and Rule 26(e) disclosure obligations with respect to Dr.  
 3 Dunn's opinion about future surgery.

4         However, the court fully appreciates the qualitative difference between a Plaintiff  
 5 calculating her own loss of future earnings making her own mathematical calculations and her  
 6 own estimate of when she intended to return to the work force, and that of the opinions of an  
 7 expert vocational rehabilitation specialist. Additionally, the vocational rehabilitation specialist  
 8 based her opinions, in part, on Dr. Dunn's recent opinion future surgery would be required. Wal-  
 9 Mart could not reasonably be expected to designate a vocational expert based on Plaintiff's own  
 10 calculations and without knowledge of Dr. Dunn's opinion which altered the landscape.  
 11 Although Wal-Mart could have designated a rebuttal expert the court accepts counsel's  
 12 representations that the expert contacted could not do the assessment in the time allowed. The  
 13 court is also persuaded by Wal-Mart's arguments that fairness dictates that it be allowed to  
 14 designate a vocational expert for its case-in-chief.

15         The court will therefore deny Wal-Mart's motion to exclude evidence of future medical  
 16 specials and future lost earning capacity, but give Wal-Mart an opportunity to designate its own  
 17 vocational rehabilitation expert for its case-in-chief. The discovery plan and scheduling order  
 18 deadlines will be extended for this limited purpose, and the residual discovery identified by  
 19 counsel at the hearing needed to close discovery in this matter.

20         **IT IS ORDERED** that:

21             1. Defendant Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.'s Emergency Motion to Exclude Untimely Disclosed  
 22 Damages (Dkt. #19) is **GRANTED** to the extent that Defendant is given leave to designate its  
 23 own vocational expert and perform its own vocational assessment, and **DENIED** in all other  
 24 respects.

25             2. Defendant shall have 60 days from today's date or until **September 28, 2015** to  
 26 complete the assessment and designate its vocational expert.

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28         ///

1           3. The parties shall have until **October 13, 2015**, to schedule and complete Wal-Mart's  
2 expert deposition, the depositions described at the hearing, and the site inspection.

3           Dated this 30th day of July, 2015.

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5             
6           PEGGY A. LEEN  
7           UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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